

In connection with FCC Proceeding 12-52 –

To Whom It May Concern:

This filing is provided to provide additional detail and clarity, as proofs of the service of process referred to in my original filing into this proceeding at <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/comment/view?id=6017027341> are now available and therefore can be posted as part of this new filing.

Please see documents on the following pages for details.

Colin G. Gallagher

IN THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

COLIN G. GALLAGHER, ET AL

Plaintiff/Petitioner

vs.  
LINTON JOHNSON,  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID  
TRANSIT DISTRICT

Defendant/Respondent

Hearing Date:

CASE NO:  
**UNASSIGNED**

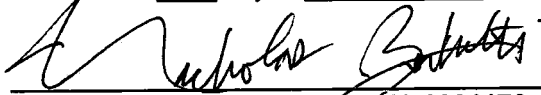
AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF:  
**COVER LETTER, EMERGENCY PETITION FOR  
DECLARATORY RULING, EXPRESS MAIL  
RECEIPT**

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That s(he) is now and at all times herein mentioned was a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen, not an officer of a plaintiff corporation, not a party to nor interested in the above entitled action, has the authority to serve pleadings in the State named below, and is competent to be a witness therein.

On the **28th day of March, 2012**, at the address of **SF BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT, 300 LAKESIDE Drive 23RD FLOOR, OAKLAND, Alameda County, CA 94612**; this affiant served the above described documents upon **LINTON JOHNSON** by then and there personally delivering 1 true and correct copy(ies) thereof, by then presenting to and leaving the same with **LINTON JOHNSON, A black male approx. 35-45 years of age, 5'4"-5'8" tall, weighing 160-180 lbs with black hair..**

No Information was provided or discovered that indicates that the subjects served are members of the U.S. military.

DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2012.



**Nicholas Boschetti, Reg. # 2010-0001176, San Francisco, CA**

Residing at: \_\_\_\_\_

District of Columbia: SS  
Subscribed and Sworn to before me  
this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_

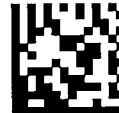
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public, D.C.

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

FOR: **San Francisco Misc**  
REF: **GALLAGHER V. FCC**

ORIGINAL AFFIDAVIT OF  
SERVICE

Tracking #: **6790231 SFO FIL**



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

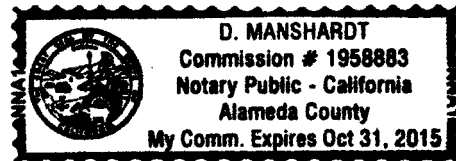
State of California  
County of ALAMEDA

On 3/29/2012 before me, D. MANSHARDT  
(insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared NICHOLAS BOSCHETTI,  
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are  
subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in  
his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the  
person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing  
paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.



Signature D. Manshardt (Seal)

IN THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

COLIN G. GALLAGHER, ET AL

Plaintiff/Petitioner

vs.  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID  
TRANSIT DISTRICT,  
LINTON JOHNSON

Defendant/Respondent

Hearing Date:

CASE NO:  
**UNASSIGNED**

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF:  
**COVER LETTER, EMERGENCY PETITION FOR  
DECLARATORY RULING, EXPRESS MAIL  
RECEIPT**

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That s(he) is now and at all times herein mentioned was a citizen of the United States, over the age of eighteen, not an officer of a plaintiff corporation, not a party to nor interested in the above entitled action, has the authority to serve pleadings in the State named below, and is competent to be a witness therein.

On the **28th day of March, 2012**, at the address of **SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT, 300 LAKESIDE Drive 23RD FLOOR, OAKLAND, Alameda County, CA 94612**; this affiant served the above described documents upon **SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RAPID TRANSIT DISTRICT** by then and there personally delivering 1 true and correct copy(ies) thereof, by then presenting to and leaving the same with **KEN DURON, DISTRICT SECRETARY, A black male approx. 35-45 years of age, 5'8"-6'0" tall, weighing 160-180 lbs with black hair..**

No Information was provided or discovered that indicates that the subjects served are members of the U.S. military.

DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2012.



**Nicholas Boschetti, Reg. # 2010-0001176, San Francisco, CA**

Residing at: \_\_\_\_\_

District of Columbia: SS  
Subscribed and Sworn to before me  
this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public, D.C.

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

FOR: **San Francisco Misc**  
REF: **GALLAGHER V. FCC**

ORIGINAL AFFIDAVIT OF  
SERVICE

Tracking #: **6790230 SFO FIL**



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California  
County of ALAMEDA

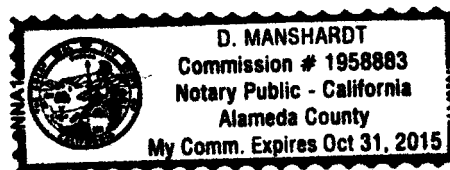
On 3/29/2012 before me, D. MANSHARDT  
(insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared NICHOLAS BOSCHETTI,  
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are  
subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in  
his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the  
person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing  
paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature D. Manshardt (Seal)



Government	Percentage
Current government	75%
Previous government	25%

To Whom It May Concern

## «In Re.: FCC Proceeding 12-52 and Petition for Declaratory Ruling of Colin G. Gallagher»

A few brief comments are in order, in addition to my petition which the FCC received on Sept. 9, 2011. (The service of process conducted in connection with the petition fulfills the requirements of FCC's rules applicable to Proceeding 12-52 [including cases where petitions for declaratory ruling seek Commission preemption of state or local authority] at 47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1200(a), 1.1206. et seq.; this cover and the petition will subsequently be posted at FCC's ECFS for review.)

First, we live in difficult times, but none so difficult that we cannot live with constitutional freedoms – and rights. In the modern age, attempts to limit these rights will have profound negative consequences not only for agencies involved, but for society – and indeed, for the world – as a whole.

The United States must adapt to the way our new world functions in a manner that reflects the foundations of our establishment.

What is this establishment? It is, I believe, grounded in both our legal society and in a new civil society. What constitutes this new civil society is certainly up for debate, but what is unquestionable is that there must always be a means to communicate about it, with modern technology, today – unhindered by bureaucracies, agencies, and the measures of dubious legality employed by those would restrain or cut off access to those who consider the very acts of formation of a new civil society to be a public safety hazard.

As an example of some of the technology, at least, that can partially counter this problem, I provide <http://www.servalproject.org/> -- a website and organization with which I have no affiliation, but which exemplifies and presents ideas and ideals which an increasing number of people either already espouse or are actively seeking out: a viable concept of communicating anywhere, anytime. This kind of mesh-network based, open source software allows people to communicate even without supporting cellular infrastructure – even in the event of cellular and wireless internet network shutdown.

I also strongly encourage you to take a look at the projects section of <http://ahumanright.org/> - which I also have no affiliation with – but which in terms of its ideas is on the right track. As per a statement on their website, “To access the Internet is to be given global citizenship – the ability to collaborate, learn, empathize, and participate with anyone.” I encourage you to do the same as you engage this process.

Colin G. Gallagher

**Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the Matter of the Petition of	)	
Colin G. Gallagher	)	RM- _____
	)	
for Declaratory Ruling that Disconnection of	)	
Telecommunications Services Violates	)	
Intent and Specific Provisions of the	)	
Communications Act and the Telecommunications	)	
Act, as well as Specific Rights of the Person	)	

**EMERGENCY PETITION FOR DECLARATORY RULING  
of  
Colin G. Gallagher**

Colin G. Gallagher  
(address)  
(address)  
(phone)  
Tuesday September 6, 2011

/s/

Pursuant to Section 1.2 of the Commission's rules, I, Colin G. Gallagher, seek the following declaratory ruling from the Commission. Specifically, I request:

- 1) That the Commission declare that the actions taken by the Bay Area Rapid Transit District ("BART") on August 11, 2011 violated the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, when it deliberately interfered with access to Commercial Mobile Radio Service ("CMRS") by the public, and so declare, as has been requested by petitioners and public groups in a petition previously received by the Commission from different petitioners.
- 2) That the Commission declare, consistent with long-standing precedent with regard to wireline Title II services, that local law enforcement has no authority to suspend or deny CMRS, or to order CMRS providers to suspend or deny service, absent a properly obtained order from the Commission, a state commission of appropriate jurisdiction, or a court of law with appropriate jurisdiction, and so declare, as has been requested in a petition previously received by the Commission from different petitioners. I also request that the Commission declare that no law enforcement entity has the authority has the authority to suspend or deny CMRS, or to order CMRS providers to suspend or deny service, absent a properly obtained order from the Commission with review and any necessary decision from the relevant state commission of appropriate jurisdiction, or a court of law with appropriate jurisdiction.
- 3) That the Commission declare, with respect to the specific provision of the Communication Act of 1934, as amended, at Title 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II), that throttling, shutting off, or otherwise altering the nature of available power or bandwidth to the public is an act of modification requiring review by the Federal Communications Commission and state commission of appropriate jurisdiction; that the actions taken by the Bay Area Rapid Transit District ("BART") on August 11, 2011 violated the above provision of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, when it deliberately interfered with access to Commercial Mobile Radio Service ("CMRS") by the public, and that this declaration is supported by the plain meaning of the Act's language at Title 47 U.S.C. 324.
- 4) That the Commission declare, with respect to the specific provision of the Communication Act of 1934, as amended, at Title 47 U.S.C. §333, that BART willfully interfered with radio communications in violation of the act and that such a "shutoff" (modification) action interferes with the rights of the public under the law,
- 5) That the Commission declare, with respect to the specific provision of the Communication Act of 1934, as amended, at Title 47 U.S.C. §326, that BART acted in violation of that provision of the Act, further declaring that BART holds responsibility for preventing future violations of the First Amendment that its actions on August 11, 2011 and past claims to safety justification for the actions have led to, and further declaring that all BART personnel shall complete a program of education on digital freedom and free speech, with Communications Act and Telecommunications Act content to be established by the Commission, so as to cure any interference with the right of free speech and communications protections within the meaning of 47 U.S.C. 326 and within other areas of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
- 6) That the Commission declare that the actions taken by the Bay Area Rapid Transit District ("BART") on August 11, 2011 violated the Telecommunications Act of 1996,



specifically, Title 47 U.S.C. §255(c), when it deliberately interfered with access to Commercial Mobile Radio Service (“CMRS”) by the public, and that such actions as throttling, shutting off, or otherwise altering available power or bandwidth to the public upon which the CMRS relies pose a danger to the rights as well as to immediate safety needs of the disabled community.

- 7) That the Commission declare that any data transmissions involving cellular or internet telephony (including, but not limited to text / SMS) or Voice over the Internet Protocol (VoIP) calls (including, but not limited, to transmissions involving Wi-Fi cell phones [also called cellular-Internet phones or cell-Internet phones], that are cellular telephones that can automatically switch between conventional cellular and Wi-Fi VoIP modes) fall within the same regulatory protections of the Communications Act of 1934 (as amended) and the Telecommunications Act of 1996 as have been described in the above numbered declarations requested, such that the aforementioned transmissions may not be throttled or shut off, or modified, or otherwise impinged upon in any way which would restrain the user’s ability to utilize devices for communication using this or similar technology, absent specific orders as described at requested declaration number 2) above.
- 8) That the Commission declare that persistence of the kind of actions committed by BART on August 11, 2011 if repeated will present both a danger to the rights of the person and the safety of the person at the same time, and further declare that such an action is a precedent which should not be established in our country.

#### ADDENDUM: Some Arguments In Support of the Request for Declaratory Ruling in the Context of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, along with Some Descriptions of Rights

A written statement released from BART and published from its “News Articles” site on 8/20/2011 titled “A letter from BART to our customers” is provided in part below. The “letter” speaks to BART customers regarding a planned August 11, 2011 protest and BART’s response to it. “The overall information about the planned protest led BART to conclude that the planned action constituted a serious and imminent threat to the safety of BART passengers and personnel and the safe operation of the BART system, at a level that could far exceed the protest of July 11. Based on that assessment, BART decided to interrupt cell phone service at targeted portions of its system for up to 4 hours, beginning at 4:00 p.m., the time that the individuals were scheduled to assemble. BART notified the affected cellular service providers shortly before it implemented the temporary interruption. Service was turned back on at 7:00 p.m., earlier than planned, when safety concerns abated.”

I allege harm has been done by BART to many persons due to this BART action, and that it could harm the nation as well, if the BART action turns to precedent, and to support this allegation, I allege that this action by BART violated the Communications Act of 1934, most specifically, Title 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II), Title 47 U.S.C. §333, and Title 47 U.S.C. §326.

It is vital that this petition be granted such that this matter may be brought quickly for Commission review and, it is hoped, public comment, prior to the Commission’s decision and declaratory ruling. Primarily this is to ensure that such actions as those committed by BART on August 11, 2011 shall not continue to have a chilling effect on speech and assembly, and to ensure that other organizations, whether public or private, do not take BART’s action as precedent.

In 47 U.S.C. 332, §(c)(7)(B)(i)(II) can be read as follows: “The regulation of the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities by any State or local government or instrumentality thereof – shall not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting personal wireless services.”

[(**Claim 1:**) There is no question that BART’s action on August 11, 2011 had “the effect of prohibiting personal wireless services.”] After interrupting phone service, BART disclosed that it cut power to wireless nodes, and in statements to the press on August 14, 2011, James Allison of BART gave information to the press indicating the modification ran from 4:00 p.m. to 7:35 p.m. on August 11, 2011 at eight San Francisco stations. On August 16, 2011, Linton Johnson of BART stated, referring to an August 15 protest that was, in part, a response to BART’s decision to modify the phone service on August 11, 2011, that “we were forced to shut down these stations because of the fact we had protesters that were conducting an illegal protest.” He also claimed that “inside the fare gates, it’s illegal.”

Before proceeding we should call attention to elements of *In Re. Hoffman* (67 Cal.2d 845 (1967)) because this California Supreme Court case does contradict Linton Johnson. In fact, in it we see that “A railway station is like a public street or park. Noise and commotion are characteristic of (its) normal operation(...)” “The railroads seek neither privacy within nor exclusive possession of their station(...)” “(The railroads) therefore cannot invoke the law of trespass against petitioners to protect those interests.” (...) “Had petitioners in any way interfered with the conduct of the railroad business, they could legitimately have been asked to leave.”

And here we return to a core issue here, BART’s modification of cellular service on August 11, 2011. Not only was this a violation of federal law, as described above, but California Supreme Court case law makes clear that the legal opportunity is before BART or other authorities to ask any person “interfering with the conduct of the railroad business” to leave – and together with the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, this should make clear that the shutting down of cell service is the wrong response with respect to a protest situation.

BART may argue that such a case may not have anticipated the type of protests that are organized today, that can be rapidly assembled in „flash mob” style through cell phones (or over the internet) by anyone, anywhere, and that can be either peaceful or disruptive. BART took the position through its spokesman, Linton Johnson, that a “group that is going to incite lawlessness or endanger public safety” as described in a press briefing given by Mr. Johnson on August 16, 2011 at 1:00 PM had plans to be present at or near BART stations on August 11, 2011; additionally, per BART’s 8/20/2011 written statement, “A letter from BART to our customers,” an “Imminent Threat of Unlawful and Dangerous Activities” was present on August 11, 2011, and BART used this claim as a justification for its action to modify cellular service on that day, which involved cutting power to the wireless nodes at BART stations – and this had “the effect of prohibiting personal wireless services” (Title 47, U.S.C., §332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II)). However, Linton Johnson’s statements on August 16, 2011 and the written statement of BART on 8/20/2011 with respect to a “group that is going to incite lawlessness or endanger public safety” and BART’s written statement regarding an “imminent threat,” and BART’s responses to its own perception of the situation, are not correct.

Mr. Johnson of BART made reference in his August 16, 2011 (1:00 PM) press briefing to a 1969 case regarding the notion of an “imminent threat,” or as it is described in the 1969 case he alluded to, what is described as “imminent lawless action” (*Brandenburg v. Ohio*, 395 U.S. 444). As this case points out, “constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press do not permit a State to forbid or proscribe advocacy of the use of force or of law violation except where such advocacy is directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless action and is likely to incite or produce such action.” It is also worth noting here that “Action is often a method of expression, and within the protection of the

First Amendment.” (395 U.S. 454) It has also been said that “The First Amendment protects the opportunity to persuade to action whether that action be unwise or immoral, or whether the speech incites to action. See, e.g., *Brandenburg v. Ohio*, 395 U.S. 444, 89 S.Ct. 1827, 23 L.Ed.2d 430; *Edwards v. South Carolina*, 372 U.S. 229, 83 S.Ct. 680, 9 L.Ed.2d 697; *Terminiello v. Chicago*, supra.” (*Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 U.S. 438)

BART has always relied on the public. It was created by State action and relied upon the State of California for construction of seventeen miles of freeway right-of-way both within the median of State Highway 24, between Walnut Creek and Oakland, and along Interstate 280 between Mission Street and the Daly City terminus, on the San Francisco side (Rogers & Peck). The nature of the BART tubes and platforms, and the infrastructure within them as reliant upon and operating within constraints of a freeway right-of-way adds another dimension to BART’s actions and the rights of petitioners, protesters, and travelers on routine business within the system. Here we note the liberty of all within the system to conduct their business: "Personal liberty, or the Right to enjoyment of life and liberty, is one of the fundamental or natural Rights, which has been protected by its inclusion as a guarantee in the various constitutions, which is not derived from, or dependent on, the U.S. Constitution, which may not be submitted to a vote and may not depend on the outcome of an election. It is one of the most sacred and valuable Rights, as sacred as the Right to private property... and is regarded as inalienable." (16 C.J.S., Constitutional Law, Sect.202, p.987) If people desire to assemble, does BART have the right to presume, regardless of what information it holds in its possession, that a public assembly, apparently designed as protest, which in fact involves action protected by the First Amendment, will indeed be criminal? "The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." *Miller vs. U.S.*, 230 F. 486, 489. It would be illegal for BART to create a program of “pre-crime,” however temporary, simply because it has “information” about persons who are readying themselves for exercise of a constitutional right, and then implements action that impairs or completely eliminates cellular service for vast numbers of persons who had no part in any protest (or who may have been protesting in a completely civil and nonviolent fashion, while there may have been others who were not). It is obvious there is no authority, justification, or right under any “imminent lawless action” claim to ever establish an ordinance, policy, regulation, order, or law of any kind which would set forth a law enforcement precedent to create a condition in which cellular service could be shut off at will by a law enforcement entity; nor even should this be permissible upon application by the enforcement entity to the FCC and the relevant state commission, considering that such an application by the enforcement entity to the FCC and any relevant state commission should be denied on its face as patently unconstitutional.

This issue should be of vital import to the FCC (Commission) as BART, and possibly other entities undoubtedly will attempt to apply for permits to the FCC to modify service in the future unless the substance of this petition is granted. (See pages 2 & 3, requested declarations 1-8.)

Then there is the issue of permits which BART apparently desires people to obtain in order to engage in so-called “free speech.” What have our courts had to say about this? “No State shall convert a liberty into a privilege, license it, and attach a fee to it.” (*Murdock v. Penn.*, 319 US 105 (1943)) Since we are on the issue of liberty, and recalling BART is primarily constrained within freeway right-of-ways, it is vital to note that "The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, is a common right which he has under the right to enjoy life and liberty, to acquire and possess property, and to pursue happiness and safety. It includes the right, in so doing, to use the ordinary and usual conveyances of the day, and under the existing modes of travel, includes the right to drive a horse drawn carriage or wagon thereon or to operate an automobile thereon, for the usual and ordinary

purpose of life and business." (Teche Lines vs. Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2d 784; Thompson vs. Smith, supra.)

BART trains are motor vehicles within the meaning of Title 18 USC 31 and is also considered one of the "ordinary and usual conveyances of the day" as described in Teche Lines vs. Danforth. BART trains run within the public highways, or freeway right-of-way (Rogers & Peck) established for the BART system. This provides people with rights to travel upon these areas regardless of whether BART is interested in having people do so or not, "for the usual and ordinary purpose of life and business." (Teche Lines vs. Danforth, Miss., 12 S.2d 784; Thompson vs. Smith, supra.) To block the business of people's travel because BART officials act out of fear toward public assembly or the impending organization of one violates the rights of travelers.

[(**Claim 2:**) BART has a responsibility to ensure people's travel is safe without BART acting in ways that would cause BART itself to violate the travelers' rights by, for example, stopping trains or turning off cell service in response to the possibility of (or existing) public assembly.] Furthermore, as the Communications Act of 1934 also makes clear, "Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals, transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication." (47 U.S.C. 326) "No person shall willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to any radio communications of any station licensed or authorized by or under this Act or operated by the United States Government." (47 U.S.C. 333)

[(**Claim 3:**) As BART's statements described have made clear, BART willfully interfered with radio communications when it modified service during what was estimated to be approximately three and one-half hours.] This interference resulted from power being cut to wireless nodes required to move data from one place to the next.

[(**Claim 4:**)

It is also notable that BART specifically took the action of modifying service in an attempt to interfere with free speech by means of radio communication, thus violating 47 U.S.C. 326.] Again, BART stated in its "letter" of 8/20/11 that:

"BART decided to interrupt cell phone service at targeted portions of its system for up to 4 hours, beginning at 4:00 p.m., the time that the individuals were scheduled to assemble."

[(**Claim 5**)

Our California Constitution says, "Every person may freely speak, write and publish his or her sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this right. A law may not restrain or abridge liberty of speech or press."

"The telephone company has no more right to refuse its facilities to persons because of a belief that such persons will use such service to transmit information that may enable recipients thereof to violate the law than a railroad company would have to refuse to carry persons on its trains because those in charge of the train believe that the purpose of the persons so transported in going to a certain point was to commit an offense." [\*People v. Brophy\*](#), 49 Cal. App. 2d 15, 33 (1942)

What does all this mean?

It means BART can't do what it did on August 11, 2011. And neither can, nor should anyone else here in the U.S. (Nor for that matter should anyone do the same thing elsewhere.)

It also means, that despite whatever misgivings many in the United States have about #Anonymous, that many of them have taken the right stance in being present, in a nonviolent way to protest what BART has done. The history of the United States and where we are is arguably built on a certain level of dissent. Amongst others, I would like to thank #Anonymous individuals, @gregoryfoster @Min\_Reyes and @zennie62 for inspiring me along the way towards this piece of work, and to thank @publicknowledge as well since I learned about this petition process by watching them.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/

Colin G. Gallagher

(address)

<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rogers, D. J., & Peck, R. B. (n.d.). *Engineering Geology of the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) System, 1964-75*. Retrieved August 22, 2011, from <http://sonic.net/~mly/www.geolith.com/bart/>



Date: 09/11/2011

COLIN GALLAGHER:

The following is in response to your 09/11/2011 request for delivery information on your Express Mail(R) item number EI02 8861 067U S. The delivery record shows that this item was delivered on 09/09/2011 at 07:56 AM in WASHINGTON, DC 20554 to T SLEDGE. The scanned image of the recipient information is provided below.

Signature of Recipient:

Delivery Section  
T. Sledge  
T. Sledge

Address of Recipient:

FCC 20554

Thank you for selecting the Postal Service for your mailing needs. If you require additional assistance, please contact your local Post Office or postal representative.

Sincerely,

United States Postal Service